

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
ERIC ALLEN ROMBOUGH,  
Defendant.

Case No. [23-cr-00269-JSW-2](#)

**ORDER DENYING REQUEST TO  
JOIN MOTION TO SUPPRESS**

Re: Dkt. No. 139

Now before the Court is Defendant Eric Rombough's request to join Defendant Morteza Amiri's motion to suppress evidence, (Dkt. No. 113), on the grounds that Rombough is similarly situated to Amiri. The Court has reviewed the papers, the record in this case, and the applicable law, and finds this matter suitable for decision without oral argument. For the following reasons, the Court DENIES Rombough's request.

**BACKGROUND**

Rombough was indicted on August 16, 2023 along with his Co-Defendants Amiri and Devon Wenger for violation of 18 U.S.C. sections 241 (conspiracy against rights) and 242 (deprivation of rights under color of law). (Dkt. No. 1, Indictment, at 2.)

Amiri was named in a related case, *United States v. Amiri*, 23-cr-264-JSW-2, for alleged violations of law relating to an alleged conspiracy to fraudulently obtain and benefit from college degrees. Amiri filed sister motions in the -264 and -269 cases to suppress evidence stemming from three warrants which he claims were defective due to, among other reasons, lack of probable cause and overbreadth. Given to the earlier trial schedule in the -264 case, Amiri's motions were specially set for hearing on July 8, 2024.

On June 25, 2024—less than two weeks before the hearing on Amiri's motions—

1 Rombough filed his request to join Amiri's motions. Rombough contends that the challenged  
2 search warrants issued for Amiri's Apple iCloud account and iPhone lacked specificity and  
3 probable cause, and that these faulty warrants led to Rombough being unlawfully compelled to  
4 turn over the password to his cell phone. (Dkt. No. 139, Joinder, at 2:23-3:2.) Rombough does  
5 not provide any citations to applicable law or to the record. Nor does he explain how he was  
6 compelled to divulge his cell phone password.

7 The Government opposes. (Dkt. No. 142, Opposition to Joinder.) The Government points  
8 out that the request is entirely unsupported by legal analysis or argument. As to the merits, the  
9 Government contends: (1) Rombough lacks standing to challenge the iCloud warrants because it  
10 did not seek or obtain a warrant to search Rombough's iCloud account; (2) the warrant for  
11 Rombough's cell phone was valid and reasonably executed; and (3) Rombough voluntarily  
12 provided his cell phone passcode.

### 13 ANALYSIS

14 As the movant, Rombough bears the burden of establishing that the challenged warrants  
15 violated his Fourth Amendment protections against unlawful search and seizure. *United States v.*  
16 *Caymen*, 404 F.3d 1196, 1199 (9th Cir. 2005). Rombough's cursory motion does not provide any  
17 basis for the Court to find that the Government violated his rights.

18 To the extent Rombough imports Amiri's evidence and argument into his request for  
19 joinder, Rombough falls short: Amiri challenges the warrants and their execution as to Amiri only.  
20 Amiri provides the Court with ample record evidence regarding the nature and circumstances of  
21 the challenged searches and seizures as to Amiri, not as to Rombough. Indeed, Rombough and his  
22 accounts are not the subject of any of the search warrants challenged by Amiri.

23 Further, the Court agrees with the Government that Rombough lacks standing to challenge  
24 the warrants authorizing searches of Amiri's iCloud account. Rombough provides the Court no  
25 basis to find that Rombough's "own Fourth Amendment rights" were violated by the search of  
26 Amiri's account. *United States v. Ellis*, 270 F. Supp. 3d 1134, 1139 (N.D. Cal. 2017). Rombough  
27 does not argue that he had any expectation of privacy in Amiri's account. *See Rakas v. Illinois*,  
28 439 U.S. 128, 134 (1978) (holding "[a] person who is aggrieved by an illegal search and seizure

only through the introduction of damaging evidence secured by a search of a third person's premises or property has not had any of his Fourth Amendment rights infringed.”)

Nor does Rombough provide any basis for the Court to infer a Fourth Amendment violation as to Rombough from the asserted *Miranda* violation regarding Amiri’s passcode. To the extent that Rombough claims his own passcode was unlawfully compelled, Rombough makes no such showing. The only evidence before the Court regarding Rombough’s passcode is a transcript provided by the Government in which Rombough offers his passcode without being asked. (Opposition to Joinder, Ex. 2, Transcript of Interview, at 4:15-5:10.) This differs from Amiri’s situation, in which the FBI agent asks Amiri if he would provide his pin. (*See United States v. Amiri*, 23-cr-264-JSW-2, Dkt. No. 174-8, Motion to Suppress, Ex. 8, Transcript of Interview, at 4:15-17.)

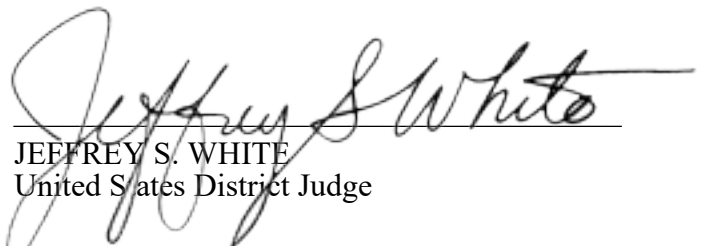
In sum, Rombough has not made a showing that he is similarly situated to Amiri for purposes of joining Amiri’s motions to suppress.

### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Rombough’s request for joinder is DENIED.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: July 3, 2024

  
JEFFREY S. WHITE  
United States District Judge